

MABLETHORPE AND SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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INTERIM REPORT, SUBSTITUTING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1941.



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, W.J.Kerrigan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Inspector & Meat & Milk Inspector, C.V.Long, C.R.Sanitary Inspector, A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

Area, 6476.16 land, and 716.52 acres of foreshore.

Number of Inhabited Houses at end of year.....

Rateable Value..... £34,161

Sum represented by the penny rate..... £110

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS. Live.

(a) Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated civilian population...11.7 (14.3)

Still Births.

(b) As Rate per 1,000 of all Births..... 75.

DEATHS.

Recorded Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.....15.8

Corrected " " " " " " " " - (1.9)

Death Rate of Infants of under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births. 61

Maternal Mortality Rate..... Nil.

Principal Causes of Death.

Heart Disease	Total
(a) Persons over 70 yrs. 11.	
(b) Persons under 70 yrs. 9. ....	20
Cancer. (all forms)	
(a) Persons over 70 yrs..... 3	
(b) Persons under 70 yrs..... 5.....	8
Intracranial Vascular Lesions.....	10
Other Disturbances of Circulatory System.....	5
Bronchitis.....	3
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.....	3

Ages at Death.

Expressed as percentage of Total Deaths.

<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1-15.</u>	<u>15-40.</u>	<u>40-65.</u>	<u>65-75.</u>	<u>75 and over.</u>
4.3%	3%	7.2%	24.5%	24.5%	36%

(Figures in brackets correspond to the Rates for England and Wales.)

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(continuation sheet No. 2.)

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS. (See continuation sheet No. 2.)

Scarlet Fever	12
Whooping Cough	8
Diphtheria	Nil.
Erysipelas	2
Measles	3
Pneumonia	2.
Suppural Pyrexia	1

Apart from the increase of Scarlet Fever cases, the notifications showed the usual relatively small numbers. One death resulted from Whooping Cough.

Tuberculosis. (See continuation sheet No. 2.)

Only one Primary notification - non Pulmonary case - was received during the year. Three adult female Pulmonary cases died.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

At the beginning of the year Artificial Immunisation was started in the Elementary Schools, and in the second half of the year the scheme was extended to include facilities for the Immunisation of children over the age of 1 year. The Medical Practitioners of the District treated the children under the age of 5 years.

As seems generally the case, the parental consent for treatment of the children of school ages was very satisfactory, in contrast to those under school age. At the end of the year about 80% of the children attending the local elementary schools were immunised, whereas only about 18% of the group under 5 years were done.

Most the credit for the success of the campaign in the schools must be given to the Head Teachers, who did much to arouse interest in the scheme and overcome such prejudice or hesitancy as was encountered. No actual opposition or prejudice was observed, account for the disappointing results in the treatment of the under five group. It seemed rather, that lacking particular incentive or change in the routine circumstances, the question of treatment was allowed to drift until the child reached school age, when a definite decision required to be made. Fortunately, in the great majority of cases, the correct decision was then made, but it seems incredible that such sensible and intelligent parents should risk leaving their children unprotected at ages when they are most vulnerable to the disease.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been no increase in sickness or invalidity during the year. The statistics show little or no variation from even the normal years, and from this it can be understood that circumstances affecting the health of the community are highly satisfactory.

A summary is appended of other relevant information in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1961.

(SIGNED) W.J.KERRIGAN.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

"shall, so long as the house is so occupied and used, be estimated by reference to the rent at which the house might be reasonably be expected to let from year to year if it could not be occupied and used otherwise than as aforesaid."

I submit that there is nothing in this wording or in the wording of any other Act which states that there should be any different method of finding the gross value of farmhouses than of any other hereditaments. The gross value has to be found, and it has to be the rent at which the house might reasonably be expected to let but in the case of the farmhouse, the rent is restricted always to that which a particular person would be likely to pay for the house ; either the tenant farmer or owner farmer, the foreman or the labourer.

The Act of 1929, is the first Act which has in my opinion ever laid down that any thought should be given to the type of person occupying. I further submit that the intention of this Act was that the actual value of the hereditament arrived at by the usual methods should be tempered to the type of person who would occupy the house. So I say again, this is the first time in the history of Rating that one has to go further than consideration of the mere hereditament, and has to regard the person of the occupier.

The Act does not provide that the house should be assessed at a figure less than its proper value, but that the person occupying it shall not be saddled with an assessment or hereditament of a value which he himself could not and would not, if he had a free choice, occupy. The chief consideration, therefore, is what is the correct assessment under the 1925 Act, of any particular farmhouse, irrespective of the occupier. Having ascertained that, one has to possibly temper this down to a figure which would meet the requirements of the particular person occupying this house. The figure that we wish to arrive at is the one which under

(continuation sheet No. 3. )

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

(a) Water Supply.

Twelve samples were taken of the Public Supply Water, which were found to be satisfactory bacteriologically and chemically.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

Routine inspections and attention to repairs.

(c) Nuisances.

Number during the year:-

(1) Abated by informal action of Sanitary Inspector.....	287
(2) Reported to the Council:-	
Statutory Notices Issued.....	5
Statutory Notices not issued.....	9

SECTION D. HOUSING.

(a) Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects..	29
(b) No. of dwelling houses found unfit for human habitation	Nil.
(c) No. of dwelling houses found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation.	15
(d) No. of defective Dwelling houses rendered fit by informal action	15

SECTION E. FOOD.

During the year only emergency slaughter of animals has been carried out within the District. For the purpose of meat inspection 132 visits have been made to meat shops and stores. 64 inspections of food preparation rooms, fishshops etc., have been made and several contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act remedied.

The following amounts of Food were condemned.-

Fish	25 lbs.
Butter & Margarine	45 lbs.
Tinned Meat	26 lbs.
Beef.	220 lbs.
Bacon.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Pork.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Pigs	4
(emergency slaughter)	
Veal.	6 lbs.

